GLOSSARY

Adware:
A type of malware that attaches itself to free software on the Internet and infects other computers when it is downloaded.

Analog Computer:
A computer that represents and processes data by measuring quantities such as voltage and current to solve a problem.

Application Software:
Software developed for computer users to solve their problems.

Asynchronous Transmission:
A method of data transmission in which time interval between characters is not the same.

Attenuation:
Strength of signal fall off with distance in guided or unguided media.

Bandwidth:
Overall data transmission capacity of a medium or channel.

Bluetooth:
Bluetooth is a wireless communication technology that uses radio waves to connect portable electronic devices over short distance.

Bus Topology:
A topology that consists of a single central cable known as bus, to which all the devices are connected along its length to communicate with each other.

Cache:
Very small amount of extremely fast memory inside the microprocessor or on the motherboard.

Client Computer:
A computer that accesses the resources that are shared by other computers in a network.

Client/Server Network:
A network in which each computer acts as either a server or a client.

Command Line Interface (CLI):
User interface in which commands are given to computer with keyboard.

Computer Ethics:
Moral guidelines concerned with the ethical use of computer technology.

Computer Network:
Interconnection between computers and devices to provide facilities among users to exchange information and share resources such as printer, hard disk, Internet, etc.

Computer Software:
A set of instructions that tells a computer what to do and how to do.

Computer Virus:
A type of malware that spreads by inserting a copy of itself into another program or file.

Cross Talk:
Interference that occurs in guided media when undesired signals enter the path of transmitted signals.

Cybercrime:
Any crime committed by means of computer and Internet technology.

Data Validation:
Allowing only certain values or the type of data that is defined by the user to be entered into cells in Excel.

Database Administrator:
A person who is responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of a database in an organization.

Digital Computer:
A general-purpose programmable machine that works with binary digits and has the ability to store, retrieve and process data at high speed.

Distortion:
Change in form of digital signal when it reaches the receiver during data transmission.

Expansion Slots:
Long narrow sockets on the motherboard used for installing expansion cards.

Filtering Data:
Displaying only the information that the user needs based on a condition in Excel.

Full-duplex Mode:
A type of data transmission mode used to transmit data/information in both directions simultaneously.

Graphical User Interface (GUI):
A type of user interface that is based on windows, icons, menus and pointer.

Guided Media:
Transmission media that uses cabling system that guides data signals along a specific path.

Hacker:
A person who illegally breaks into computer systems to destroy, modify or steal information.

Half-duplex Mode:
A type of data transmission mode used to transmit data/information in both direction but not simultaneously.

Hybrid Computer:
A type of computer that is a combination of analog and digital computers.

IC Chip:
A silicon chip that contains a large number of transistors.

Language Processor:
System software used to translate computer programs into machine language.

Local Area Network (LAN):
A network that covers a limited area such as a small office or a campus of nearby buildings.

Mesh Topology:
A topology in which all the network nodes are connected to all the other nodes.

Metropolitan Area Network (MAN):
A network that spans area larger than LAN but smaller than WAN such as a city.

Motherboard:
Main circuit board inside the system unit that contains microprocessor, main memory, expansion cards, many IC chips, connectors and other electronic components.

Network Administrator:
A person responsible for installation, configuration and maintenance of computer networks in organizations.

Network Interface Card (NIC):
Expansion card used to connect computers together to create computer network.

Network Topology:
Physical arrangement of network nodes. A node represents a computer or a network device.

Operating System:
A collection of system software that controls the working of computer system.

Output Devices:
Devices used to display text, graphics and images on monitor or print on paper.

Peer-to-Peer Network:
A network in which all the computers have the same status and there is no distinction at all between servers and clients.

Personal Identification Number (PIN):
A confidential numeric password used to authenticate a user to get access to a computer system.

Ports:
Interface used for connecting various devices to the system unit.

Protocol:
Set of rules between two communicating devices that govern the process of data communication.

Registers:
Small memory units inside the microprocessor used to temporarily store some information during the execution of a program.

Ring Topology:
A topology shaped just like a ring to which nodes are connected.

Router:
Communication device that is used when two networks have to be connected for communication.

Server Computer:
A computer that shares resources for others to use on a network.

Simplex Mode:
A type of transmission mode that provides data/information transmission in only one direction.

Software Piracy:
Making illegal copies of software for use or sale for financial benefit.

Spreadsheet:
A grid of rows and columns in which numbers and text are entered.

Spyware:
A type of malware developed to spy on computer users by gathering information about their activities.

Star Topology:
A topology in which all the nodes are connected to a central device called switch.

Switch/Access Point:
Communication device used for connecting computers together in a local area network.

Synchronous Transmission:
A method of data transmission in which time interval between characters is always the same.

System Software:
A collection of programs which makes the use of computer easy and efficient.

System Unit:
Main part of computer that consists of motherboard, power supply and drives inside the computer casing.

Transmission Medium:
Physical pathway over which data is sent from sender to receiver.

Unguided Media:
Transmission of data signals through open space, that is, without using cables.

Wide Area Network:
A network that spans a large area, connecting several locations of an organization across cities, countries and continents.

Word Processing:
Use of computer to create, edit, format and print documents.

Word Processor:
Computer application software used for the creation of documents on computers.

Worm:
A type of malware that transmits itself over a network to infect other computers.